

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIV. NO. 33

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2063.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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For Month.....\$3.00
For Month, Foreign.....\$3.50
For Year.....\$30.00
For Year, Foreign.....\$35.00
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THERE IS FEAR OF PLAGUE

An Examination to the Board of Public Health Officer—Assistant Post Physician.

The Board of Health held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to act upon several important matters which have been brought to the attention of the Board through the recent approach of the black plague.

The advisability of enforcing all freight brought from the Orient was brought up. It is well known that merchandise of all kinds forms a medium by means of which the plague is carried from one place to another. It was the unanimous opinion of all the members that too much care could not be exercised at this time. For this reason an effort is to be made to carry out the proposed step and fumigate all freight from China and Japan, especially that shipped from places infected ports. A portion of one of the buildings on the wharf which is to be fitted up with the necessary apparatus and the experiment will be tried at an early date. It is quite an undertaking and it is not known whether the plan is feasible or not, but it will be at least attempted.

The necessity of having an assistant post physician was apparent to all the members and Dr. N. E. Emerson was unanimously appointed to the position. This is done in view of the fact that on the west the plague is raging, and on the east coast it prevails to a greater or less degree. Dr. Emerson

transferred to the office, and will board incoming vessels.

A resolution was passed to the effect that every passenger from the coast report to the health officer daily up to the fourteenth day after embarking from the coast. This is another measure to ward off all approach of the epidemic.

There were present at the meeting President H. E. Cooper, Secretary Chas. Wilson, Dr. C. B. Wood, Dr. F. R. Day, Dr. Emerson, Geo. W. Smith, E. C. Winton, C. B. Reynolds and L. D. Kellipie.

HE HAS A NEW GUN.

Col. Samuel Parker's New Present and the Whippers.

Col. Samuel Parker has just received from the States a new shotgun, a present from his friend, United States Senator Clark, of Wyoming. This gun, writes the Senator, has been tested to shoot straight, to allow the competitor to kill birds without sending stray pellets of shot into the bottom of a game. When Senator Clark was at Maui, he shot a couple of weeks ago, with Col. Parker, the statesman was with him shot in the morning while his host sat forth, and without going a great distance, was able to make a bag of game. On several occasions, the birds flying in the direction of the house, the Senator threw the breaking of glass and splintering of lumber, and noticed showers of shot in his room. The visitor protested to Col. Parker, but was assured that the affair was a complete mystery to the hunter, as all the shooting had been on "the other side of the house." Senator Clark would only remark that the Colonel had a gun with an elbow in the barrel, and it consequently has, against another right, sent on a gun that will do straight business, that knows no tricks nor excuses. Col. Parker is delighted with the fowling piece and will give it a trial at the first opportunity.

H. E. Information Disclosed.

SEN. FRANKLIN, June 20.—Hon. F. Franklin, President of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, arrived here yesterday from the Hawaiian Islands.

Senator and Mrs. Franklin arrived here yesterday.

A. H. Macmillan, Manager of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, arrived here yesterday.

Senator and Mrs. Franklin arrived here yesterday.

PAY IN SUMMER

Salaries for Teachers in Vacation

There are conditions

Work for Two Terms Earns the Concession—Practice School—Los Angeles Convention.

The question of paying salaries during the vacation months was the business brought up at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education. After a long discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Teachers who have taught less than two terms and have covered their connection with the department before the end of the summer term shall not be entitled to any compensation for July and August.

Teachers who have taught two terms or more shall be entitled to as many tenths of their salaries for July and August as they have taught months.

That all teachers who have taught less than two terms and have covered their connection with the department before the end of the summer term shall not be entitled to any compensation for July and August.

Teachers who have taught two terms or more shall be entitled to as many tenths of their salaries for July and August as they have taught months.

Inspector-General Townsend reported that a teacher would be needed next year for the Practice School. It was unanimously carried that during Mr. Townsend's visit to the National Convention of Teachers that he have power to select such teacher, after having looked over the local field to see if there were any person available.

A number of applications for schools and for transfers were read and referred to the school committee.

Inspector-General Townsend leaves today for the Philippines to attend the Teachers' Convention at Manila.

It is expected that he will deliver an address upon the school system of the Hawaiian Islands. A number of teachers from all parts of the group have been booked for passage by today's steamer, but it is doubtful whether they can all secure accommodation.

At yesterday's meeting there were present Minister E. A. Mott-Smith, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Professor Alexander, Secretary Rodgers, J. Q. Wood, H. N. Holt, Inspector Townsend and Charles Hopkins.

CONGRESSMAN MONDELL.

Member of House Cannot Remain for the Fourth.

In response to unanimous invitation from the committee, Congressman Mondell yesterday morning agreed to remain over on the Islands and to be orator of the day here on the Fourth of July. Later, Mr. Mondell found that although he was under the impression that the mainland compelled him to recall his acceptance to make the principal speech on the occasion of Honolulu's celebration of American Independence Day. For one thing it is absolutely necessary that he attend the National Irrigation Congress. He has for years been a recognized authority on matters pertaining to arid lands and the disposition of the waters of the mountains and has but lately retired as assistant commissioner of public lands for the United States.

It is very much regretted by both Mr. and Mrs. Mondell that they are unable to be with this people longer on the occasion of their present visit. The Congressman is particularly sorry that he is forced, of necessity and under pressure of both public and private duty to forego the pleasure and distinction attached to compliance with what he characterizes as the kind and welcome invitation of the Fourth of July celebration committee. Both Mr. Mondell and his charming wife will have the warmest aloha, on their departure, of all whom they have met in Hawaii and they will be cordially welcomed on their return to the Islands. It was their intention, had they remained over to again visit Hawaii and to spend a few days on Maui and Kauai and to perhaps call at Molokai ports.

The proposition now is that the committee will again return to consideration of Mr. McMillan's or the "United program."

Cabinet Conclusions.

At the cabinet meeting yesterday the name of the railroad to be laid to Hawaii was discussed. It is to be the Kahala and Hilo Railway. The draft for a charter presented by W. D. Smith

was discussed. It will be submitted again on Monday, after several changes have been made.

Appropriations of about \$20,000 were made to complete the building of side and parallel roads in Oahu.

Y. M. C. A. Success.

The Y. M. C. A. received returns by the Alameda concerning the educational exhibit recently sent forward to the International Convention. It was learned that each of the three papers had been awarded certificates of excellence. The three papers were: "Elementary Arithmetic," Edwin A. Irish; "Elementary Bookkeeping," J. P. Nalvi and Edwin A. Irish. This is the first time this has ever been done by the local Y. M. C. A. and the teachers are greatly elated.

The Review has been delayed somewhat this month, as Secretary Colson has been awaiting a letter for publication regarding the work of the International Convention recently held at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

PLANTING SUGAR.

Quest for Knowledge of a Young Lady Correspondent.

She was a real nice young lady, stylish, with an intelligent face and with an air half dependence and half independence. She was visiting Ewa Mill and had, as usual, a correspondent of a well-known Eastern paper. She was a good listener, and her questions were polite and rather carefully thought out. She had seen everything and was waiting for the town train to come along from Kahuku. The young lady had watched cane from the time it went through the set of rollers. She had seen the trash go to the furnaces and had followed the juice clear into the sugar room, where the raw dropped from the centrifugals, and where the bags were filled by the Japanese men and sewed up by the Japanese women. The correspondent and one of the important employees of the place were chatting and she had listened to their conversation.

She had had a long talk to acquire about one particular thing. Said she, grasping in her dainty hand a bit of raw sugar, "Now, when they plant this sugar do they sow it in hills like potatoes, or do they scatter it broadcast?" The mill man responded that it was scattered broadcast by the Japanese. To this the young lady gave assent and credence, and further inquired: "But how do they get it in rows, as I noticed in the fields?" The childlike and bland chief falsifier of the district answered that so soon as the tops appeared above ground the row was laid and the beautiful and regular row effect made. This satisfied the visitor, who soon left with her storehouse of knowledge.

Fire on the Sheridan.

A fire, caused, it is supposed by spontaneous combustion, broke out on the morning of June 16th on board the army transport Sheridan, at Folsom-street wharf, San Francisco. Col. Long's first action on perfecting the organization of a transport staff, was to form an auxiliary fire brigade. The dock was provided with a chemical fire extinguisher, and all the employees were given instructions as to what would be expected of them in case of fire, either on the dock or on board any vessel tied up alongside. This precaution on Col. Long's part saved the Sheridan, for not from total destruction, at least from very serious damage. The fire broke out in the sail locker, and soon manifested its presence by volumes of thick black smoke that poured out of every opening in the forward end of the ship. An alarm was turned in without delay, and the fire brigade got to work at once. By the time the chemical engine from the station at New Montgomery and Mission streets arrived the amateur firemen had got the fire located and under control, and it required but a few minutes' work on the part of the local fire brigade to extinguish the flames.

ACQUITTAL OF PIQUART.

PARIS, June 18.—The Court of Indemnities today decided that there is no case against Lieut.-Col. Piquart, charged with forgery in the Dreyfus case, or against Maître Leblond, his counsel. The judgment of the Court thus finally exonerates Piquart, who was released from prison June 9th, after being nearly a year in confinement. The Court declares that the charges against Piquart and Leblond are entirely unfounded with the judgment recently rendered by the Court of Cassation, and that therefore there is no case against them.

WAR PAINT IS ON

Wolsey Figuring on Trouble in S. Africa.

Transportation Arranged—Officers Warned—Transvaal Blue Book Out—Money Matters.

LONDON, June 12.—Commander-in-Chief Lord Wolsey has been busy for several days and evenings at the War Office preparing for possible eventualities in South Africa. The effective lists of the first-class reserve have been prepared and transportation for the First Army Corps has been provisionally arranged. The officers on furlough have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to return to their regiments. The general trend of news, however, is more pacific.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A cable to the Sun from London says: A blue book has been issued giving the correspondence with the Transvaal regarding its claims against Great Britain growing out of the Jameson raid, apart from the well-remembered demand for £1,000,000 for moral and intellectual damages. The British Government disputed several of the items of material damage, and asked for particulars. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain wrote that he could hardly suppose that the Transvaal was serious in claiming the enormous sum of £600,000.

M. Reitz, the Transvaal Secretary of State, replied that there could be no question as to the justice of the claim, which was reckoned not only on material loss, but also on the abstract insult. He submitted details, which included £39,480 for clothing and £2422 for shoeing horses, while only £234 was claimed for relatives killed and wounded Boers.

The Boers were sent to the British South Africa Company, which severely criticized them, contending that they were in the main unjustifiable, and suggesting arbitration. Chamberlain declared that the suggestion was reasonable, and is awaiting the Transvaal's acceptance of it.

GEN. CHAS. KING.

Health of Soldier and Novelist Seems in a Bad Way.

TACOMA, Wash., June 12.—Brigadier General Charles King, who arrived from San Francisco last night, is seriously ill here at the home of his cousin, Mrs. P. H. Kershaw. The marital trouble which attacked him in the Philippines has not left him and it will be months before it will be fully eradicated from his system. The trip north from San Francisco quite exhausted him, and he was compelled to lie down immediately on reaching Mrs. Kershaw's home. He rallied sufficiently to attend dinner. A party was given in his honor last night and later he spoke to three local militia companies which cheered him. In the midst of his address to the militiamen exhaustion again seized him.

Gen. King retired at once and a doctor was sent for. The latter found Gen. King in need of absolute rest. His engagements to lecture here and at Seattle were accordingly canceled.

WORK ON WAR SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—According to a report made to Chief Constructor Hichborn, the battleship Kearsarge is 91 per cent advanced toward completion. The Kentucky 89 per cent, the Alabama 85 per cent, the Wisconsin 70 per cent, the Illinois 65 per cent, the Maine 6 per cent, the Ohio 5 per cent. The Albany, building in England, is 50 per cent advanced.

Of the monitors under construction the Wyoming is set down as 8 per cent, the Florida 7 per cent and the Connecticut 6 per cent. The Chesapeake is 90 per cent advanced, and the submarine boat Plunger is 85 per cent. The torpedo boats and destroyers range from 97 per cent in the case of the Dahlgren to 2 per cent in the case of the Stewart.

SLAVONIC LABORERS.

CHICAGO.—Slavonic laborers are being brought by the wholesale to South Chicago. The majority are promptly given employment by the Illinois Steel Company. The United States Immigration inspectors have been watching this great influx, and are convinced that there have been many violations of the contract labor laws. One batch of men has been sent back to their native land, and others are being made to get employment in order to return to their native land.